

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL.
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals
at Frankfort. May 5, 1852—tf.

II Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.
III Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. *Wholesale or Retail.*
 April 1, 1845—G51—by.

rubbed with the collar; works well; no other marks
 recollected. There was taken with her an old saddle
 and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for in-
 formation that may enable me to recover her.

H. BLANTON.

Nov. 11 1857—4f.

give us a call, as all our work is warranted, and we ask no pay on ordinary jobs until the work is done and approved, payments being secured on contracting. Office No. **66** West Third street, Cincinnati, O.
MOSELEY & CO.
June 14, 1858—w&tw3m.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED BARRELS OF GOOD sound
A Corn for sale. Apply to the subscriber across the
river below the mouth of Benson.
SARAH GOINS,
Adm'rx of Jos. Goins, deceased.
June 9, 1858—lmw&tw.

At 7:05, A. M. and 3:30, P. M., for Louisville, and all Southern and Western points.
For further information call at the depot, Frankfort.
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
J. T. FROST, Ticket Agent.
May 17, 1858-1f.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Another Eulogy on Washington—Remarks of Edward Everett, July 5th, 1858.

At the dinner given by the city authorities of Boston, on the 5th instant, the sentiment to "The Memory of Washington" having been proposed, the Hon. Edward Everett was introduced by the Mayor, and received with enthusiastic cheers. He spoke as follows:

MR. MAYOR: I feel greatly honored by the manner in which you have called upon me to respond to the toast given to the memory of Washington. I have elsewhere thought it right to say that to be named in connection with him is an honor so far beyond any desert of mine that there would be a degree of vanity in thinking it necessary to disclaim it. You will give me credit, if not for the self-knowledge and humility, at least for the good taste, which would lead me to put far aside any such association with that great name, which, more than any other name of human renown, has drawn to itself in incommunicable gratitude and affection of his own countrymen, and the admiration of mankind. But I may, without presumption, return you my thanks for affording me the opportunity of giving utterance on your behalf, and on the behalf of the city of Boston, to the emotions with which the mention of that illustrious name, ever honored, ever dear, must warm the bosom of the true patriot on the anniversary of our National Independence.

I feel, sir, more and more as I advance in life, and watch with mingled confidence, solicitude and hope, and development of the momentous drama of our national existence seeking to penetrate that future which his Excellency has so eloquently fore-shadowed, that it is well worth our while, that it is at once one of our highest social duties and important privileges to celebrate with ever increasing solemnity—with annually augmented pomp and circumstance of festal commemoration—the anniversary of the nation's birth, were it only as affording a fitting occasion to bring the character and services of Washington, with ever fresh recognition, to the public notice, as the great central figure of that unparalleled group, that "noble army" of chieftain sages and patriots, by whom the revolution was accomplished. This is the occasion, and here is the spot, and this the day, and we citizens of Boston are the men, if any in the land, to throw wide open the portals of the Temple of Memory and Fame, and there gaze with the eyes of a reverent and grateful imagination on his benignant countenance and majestic form. This is the occasion and the day, who needs to be told how much the cause of independence owes to the services and character of Washington, to the purity of that stainless purpose, to the firmness of that resolute soul? This is the spot, this immortal hall, from which, as from an altar, went forth the burning coals that kindled into a consuming fire at Lexington and Concord, at Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights. We, citizens of Boston, are the men, for the first great success of Washington in the Revolutionary War was to restore to our fathers their ancient and beloved native town. This is the time, the accepted time, when the voice of the Father of his Country cries aloud to us from the sods of Mount Vernon, and calls upon us, East and West, North and South, as the brethren of one great household, to be faithful to the dear-bought inheritance which he did so much to secure to us.

Nor is the fame of Washington confined to our own country. Bourdaloue, in his eulogy on the military saint of France, exclaims—"The other saints have been given by the church to France; but France in return has given St. Louis to the Church." Born into the family of nations in these latter days, receiving from foreign countries, inheriting from ancient times, the bright and instructive example of all their honored sons, it is the glory of America, in the very dawn of her national existence, to have given back to the world many names of which the lustre will never fade, one name of which the whole family of Christendom is willing to acknowledge the unenvied pre-eminence, a name of which neither Greece nor Rome, nor republican Italy, Switzerland, Holland, nor constitutional England, can boast the rival. "A character of virtues so happily tempered by one another," (I use the language of Charles Fox,) and so wholly unalloyed by any vices, is hardly to be found on the pages of history.

It is delightful to witness the generous recognition of Washington's merit, even in countries where, from political reason, some backwardness in that respect might have been anticipated. Notwithstanding his leading agency in wresting a colonial empire from Great Britain, England was not slow to appreciate the grandeur and beauty of his character. Rufus King, writing to General Hamilton, in 1797, says: "No one who has not been in England can have a just idea of the admiration expressed among all parties for Gen. Washington. It is a common observation that he is not only the most illustrious, but the most meritorious character which yet appeared."

Nor was France behind England in her admiration of Washington. Notwithstanding the uneasy relations of the two countries at the time of his decease, when the news of his death reached Paris, the youthful and fortunate soldier, who had already reached the summit of his power by paths which Washington could never have trod, commanded the highest honors to be paid to him. A solemn funeral service was performed in the "Invalids," in the presence of all that was most eminent in Paris. "A sorrowful cry," said Fontanes, the orator chosen by Napoleon for the occasion, "has reached us from America, which he liberated. It belongs to

France to yield the first response to the lamentation which will be echoed by every great soul. These august arches have been well chosen for the apotheosis of a hero."

How often, in those wild scenes of her revolution, when the best blood of France was shed by the remorseless and ephemeral tyrants who chased each other, dagger in hand, across that dismal stage of crime and woe, during the reign of terror—how often did the thoughts of Lafayette and his companions in arms, who had fought the battles of constitutional liberty in the America, call up the image of the pure, just, the humane, the unambitious Washington! How different would have been the fate of France, if her victorious chieftain, when he reached the giddy heights of power, had imitated the great example which he eulogized! He might have saved his country from being crushed by the leagued hosts of Europe; he might have prevented the names of Moscow and Waterloo from being written letters of blood on the pages of history; he might have escaped himself from the sad significance of those memorable words of Fontanes, on the occasion to which I have alluded, when, in the presence of Napoleon, he spoke of Washington as a man who, "by a destiny seldom shared by those who change the fate of empires, died in peace, as a private citizen, in his native land where he had held the first rank, and which he had himself made free."

How different would have been the fate of Spain, of Naples, of Greece, of Germany, of Mexico, and the South American Republics, had their recent revolutions been conducted by men like Washington and his patriotic associates, whose prudence, patriotism, probity and disinterestedness conducted our revolution to an auspicious and honorable result!

But it is of course at home that we first look for an adequate appreciation of our Washington's name and worth. He is the friend of other countries; he is the father of his own. I own, Mr. Mayor, that it has been to me a source of inexpressible satisfaction to find amidst all the bitter dissensions of the day, that this one great sentiment—veneration for the name of Washington—is planted down in the very depth of the American heart. It has been my privilege, within the last two years, to hold it up to the reverend contemplation of my countrymen, from the banks of the Potomac to banks of the Savannah from New York to St. Louis, from Chesapeake Bay to Lake Michigan, and the same sentiments, expressed in the same words, have everywhere touched the same sympathetic chord in the American heart.

To that central attraction I have been delighted to find the thoughts, the affections, the memories of the people, in whatever part of the country—from the ocean to the prairies of the West; from the land of granite and ice to the land of the palm and the magnolia—insidiously turn. They have their sectional loves and hatreds, but before the dear name of Washington they are absorbed and forgotten. In whatever region of the country, the heart of patriotism warms to him—as in the stately heavens, with the circling of the seasons, the pointers go round the sphere, but their direction is ever towards the pole. "They may point from the West, but they will point to the Northern star." It is not the brightest star in the heavens, as men account brightness, but it is always in its place. The vapors of the lower sky, is brighter. The comet is brighter that streams across the firmament.

"And from his horrid hair,
Shake pestilence and war."

But the meteor explodes; the comet rushes back to the depths of the heaven; while the load-star shines steady at the pole, alike in summer and winter, in seed time and in harvest, at the equinox and the solstice. It shone for Columbus at the discovery of America; it shone for the pioneers of the settlement, the pilgrims of faith and hope at Jamestown and Plymouth; it will shine for the mariner who shall enter your harbor to-night; it will shine for the navies which shall bear the sleeping thunders of your power while the flag of the Union shall brave the battles and the breeze. So, too, the character, the counsels, the example of our Washington, of which you bid me speak; he guided our fathers through the storms of the revolution; he will guide us through the doubts and difficulties that beset us; he will guide our children and our children's children in the paths of prosperity and peace, while America shall hold her place in the family of nations.

Death of William T. Porter.

We regret to record the death of William T. Porter, which occurred yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, at his residence, No 51 Bleeker street.

Thirty-two years ago Mr. Porter was foreman of a printing office in this city, and employed Horace Greeley as a compositor. Five years afterwards, he started a paper devoted to field sports, racing, hunting, fishing, and the like, called the Spirit of the Times. Its success, for some time, was doubtful, but the energy displayed by its editor, and the talent which he engaged on its pages, soon gained it a wide and ultimately a permanent reputation. Mr. Porter (who was a native of Vermont, born in 1806) was the second of four brothers, who were all distinguished for their literary ability. His eldest brother, Doctor T. O. Porter, about the year 1845, in connection with Mr. Nathaniel P. Willis started a weekly paper called the Corsair, which did not meet with the success it merited. Another brother, George Porter, connected himself with the New Orleans Picayune, and died in that city.

After his death, a still younger brother, Frank Porter, previously connected with the revenue service, repaired to New Orleans to supply his place, but fell sick there, and after a voyage to Europe, in search of health, returned and laid his bones by the side of his brother. Of all the

family only the subject of our present notice survived. He had been assisted by his brothers in the establishment of his paper, and had also enlisted the best talent of the country in its aid. The Spirit of the Times obtained a reputation second only to that of Bell's Life in London. Its circulation extended to England, India and Australia, and was distinguished in those countries for the originality of its articles, especially those devoted to the field and river sports of the Western World. For twenty-five years Mr. Porter devoted his attention to this paper, and retiring from its management about three years ago, started, on September 6th, 1856, another publication of a still higher character but devoted to the same interest, which he called Porter's Spirit of the Times.

Mr. George Wilkes was his coadjutor in this enterprise, which, from the first, commanded public attention, and speedily became a decided success. For a few weeks past, Mr. Porter was unable to write more than a simple paragraph for each number of his paper. The work which he had in hand, and to which he intended to devote himself, was a biography of his friend, Henry William Herbert, (Frank Forrester,) whose melancholy suicide, about two months ago, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. He had been gradually failing for three or four weeks past, when on Thursday of last week, he was seized with chills repaired to his bed, and never afterwards left it. Mr. Wilkes, and other friends, remained with him during his sickness. His last words, uttered in delirium, were, "I want to go home." He died without pain, unconscious of the presence of those who were gathered about him.

Few men have had truer and warmer friends, and fewer men have deserved them more. William T. Porter, it is scarcely too much to say, was beloved by all who knew him. His tongue never uttered a word of scandal. Two or three times in his life it has been his lot to differ with some of his acquaintances, but never, though he ceased to communicate with them, was he known to censure them. He had "troops of friends" in his life, and this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, St. Thomas' Church will be crowded with those who, cherishing him while living, will testify that they honor his memory after death.—N. Y. Times.

Our young men are a painful study. As they lounge about the street with bold, leering faces, poisoning the air with oaths, or whirl madly along behind lashed horses, or loom up dimly amid the smoky glare of haunts of folly, sin and shame, it is sickening to think that with them rests the future of the country, and in them lies its hope. It is no wonder that the hearts of fathers and mothers and sisters are filled with dread and grief. No wonder that the perpetual and earnest advice to the young man is to go into "ladies' society." The advice is good. There is positive safety for him in the society of a modest, gentle, kindly and sensible girl. There is comparative safety for him in the company of a vain, giggling, trifling girl. The most empty-headed and empty-hearted of coquettes is a more harmless companion for him than a cursing, tippling fellow who thinks all manner of silliness and sin manly, and will travel fast, although hell yawn at the end of the road. Yes, your young man's salvation is in the sweet smile and voice, the beautiful graces and accomplishments, of some fair creature, attractive alike in mind and body.

But your young man dare not go and see a young woman he fancies, and make a friend and a companion of her. Will not all the Mrs. Grundies think and say that it means something, and immediately and vigorously set to work to whisper their suspicious loud enough for the world—including the respective families of the young persons—to hear them? Is not your young man a flirt, a desperate fellow in whom there is danger, if he is known to go to see half a dozen girls at the same time? Has not this propriety which pervades our time modern life something to do with the terrible outlawry and viciousness of the young men? Has not rigid, ghastly etiquette driven them from the parlor to the rum-shop and worse? In the days when some of us were boys and girls, it was not a proof that two young people were engaged to be married that they were often together, happy in the interchange of interest and sympathy and all kindly feelings. And somehow there were better boys then than there are now. And better girls too, for that matter.—N. Y. Express.

MORPHY AND RAREY IN LONDON.

The London correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows concerning these two distinguished Americans:

Mr. Morphy, who arrived out by the Africa, quietly walked into St. George's Chess Club one night last week, and after beating Mr. Lewen, who is a recognized champion, with the greatest ease, offered a challenge to Mr. Staunton, the British Cour de Lion of the noble game. Mr. Staunton accepted the proposition, sat down, went to work—almost cleared the board in 'some twenty moves, and was about withdrawing, in contempt, when he was arrested by a "check," which in three moves more grew into a "mate." You may imagine the consternation of the hero and of the lookers-on. "May I ask your name, sir?" said Mr. S. "Certainly, sir," replied his young antagonist. "My name is Morphy." "Oh! of America?" "Yes, sir." "Ah! then I am sorry, but I am not quite in play just now, and I should rather not risk another game just at present!" and so Mr. Staunton withdrew. The event has excited quite as great a sensation in the world of chess as was bred in the world of yachtsmen by the victory of the America, and Mr. Morphy has made up a match with Andersen, the Hungarian, upon which all England that play chess will, of course, be vehemently betting in the course of a fortnight. You

may regard this as a set off, perhaps, against the defeat of Mr. Ten Broeck's horses—though, it should be remembered, the battle even there is not yet given up.

Over Mr. Rarey a new battle has already arisen. Everybody has been loud in his praise—nobody louder than the Duke of Wellington, who has behaved most liberally to him giving him the use of his own Riding School—the finest in Britain—and exerting his influence everywhere in favor of our hippodromic countryman. And now appears a book, professing to be Mr. Rarey's own, and to reveal for sixpence to all the world what he had been communicating for ten guineas to the elect of Tattersall's. The affair looks both strange and unpleasant. Do you know anything of the facts in the case? The Duke defended Mr. Rarey, the other day, in my hearing, on the ground that nobody could learn from the book what Mr. Rarey teaches by eye and voice—but it is greatly to be desired, for the honor of our countryman, that he should be able to clear himself of all complicity in the publication in question.

A DUTCH CLAUDE MELNOTTE.—Certain circles over the Rhine were entertained, not long since, by a love drama, in which the dramatist personæ were a young German candy maker, good looking and liberal, but poor and aspiring, and a buxom lass of aristocratic parentage, speaking in sweetest Teuton accents, also not rich, but ambitious of station and the possession of lucre. They met; 'twas in a crowd; his gay demeanor, his winning manners and imposing liberality attracted the fair frau-lein. He too was overcome by her winsome smile and charming voice. He sought her presence constantly. She, nothing loth, received him as sweethearts greet their lovers. He wooed her by rich presents, gay rides with a dashing turn out; escorted her to balls, lavished money like a prince. They were soon married. The wedding was brilliant. Twenty carriages, filled with merry lads and lassies, composed the gay escort. She was happy as a bride could be, and reveled in visions of wealth and luxury. A brief boyhood was joyously spent. Our hero became "short." He concealed his misfortune, till secrecy seemed no longer a virtue. He revealed all to his now astonished wife. He was a candy maker, poor, working for \$8 per week. Then there were tears and sobs, followed by reproaches sharp, and bitter taunts. He took her to his humble home, a room in a third story in an alley. She raved, stormed, even swore, and bade him begone, until he could stand no more. On Saturday he departed, giving none knew where, but assuring his once loved bride that he would return again in the future—perhaps rich, perhaps like Claude, a General. This is a melancholy fact.—Cincinnati Commercial.

ONE OF THE GREENS.—At the Bay State House in Worcester, Mass., the other day, an individual from the interior, instead of turning off the gas which lighted his room, blew it out and went to sleep. The proprietor of the house, in passing the chamber, discovered a very strong smell of escaped gas and knocking at the door, inquired if the gas was not leaking. "Don't know was the reply, but I rather guess not. I'll let you know in a minute."

He jumped out of bed, and commenced feeling on the floor under the gas pendant, and the answerer,—

"There's no leak here, sir; the carpet's as dry as a bone."

The proprietor, with a laugh, asked to be admitted into the room, and showed the gentleman where to look for the leak.

KISSING CASUISTRY.—The poets abound in apologies for kissing, from Plato, who wrote a very pretty poem entitled "A Kiss," to Mr. Thomas Moore, who, if we remember rightly, wrote a good many on the same delicious topic. But neither the great Greek philosopher nor the little English bard ever wrote a prettier piece of kissing verse than this—by whom?

Kiss me, darling, when I kiss you:
Kiss me back and back again;
Lips are only rosy petals,
Kisses drops of fragrant rain!
Where's the harm, then? I could give you
Kisses, dear, for every one,
Only that I may not tell them
In the broad and garish sun.
Fate, at least, I think, a sweet one,
And I know you'll think with me,
'Tis the Scripture, "Do to others
What thou'dst have them do to thee."



BAD SAVINGS.—"I can't" never accomplished anything, "don't care" has ruined its thousands, and "never mind" has destroyed its millions. Say you can do what man has done before you, and you will inspire the effort; success; men who "don't care" how a thing goes will be pretty sure to have it go against them, and "never mind" where you will drive you into infamy and ruin. Mind your p's and q's—have a care for everything that can contribute to your interest; and if you do but have faith that you can be a man, you will be a man.

A gentleman who was rather impatient at table, declared that he wished he could manage without servants, as they were greater plague than profit. "Why not have a dumb waiter," suggested a friend. "Oh, no," returned the other, "I have tried them—they don't answer."

A gentleman lately enquiring for a young lady of his acquaintance: "She is dead," very gravely replied the person to whom he addressed his inquiries. "Is it possible? I never heard of it—what was her disease?" "Vanity," returned the other; "she buried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the satisfaction of a gilded tomb."

Why is a man in difficulties like an ostrich in wet weather?—"Cos he can't find the dust to cover his bill."

An eccentric party, of which Jerrold was one, agreed to have a supper of sheep's heads. One gentleman was particularly enthusiastic on the excellence of the dish, and as he threw down his knife and fork, exclaimed—"Well, sheep's heads forever, says I?" Jerrold—"There's egotism!"

McLEAN'S
BEFORE TAKING
AFTER TAKING
STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the human mind, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences are felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Aching or Sticking of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Full Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Fervors of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers Pain in the Small of the Back, Chills or Shivering, Flashes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES. Have been sold during the past six months, and no instance has it failed to cure. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen your system, give you a rosy bloom, and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE. EVERY BODY MERCHANT. Should not leave the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some inferior Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such ones. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Chills, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease. Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Sole proprietor of J. H. McLEAN, 412 St. Louis, Mo. Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo. For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT. The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure. Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Read for yourselves: Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass Avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot; and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, stiffness in the joints or muscles, swellings, sore throat, scalds or scorchings, wounds, fresh cuts, burns, ulcers, and all other diseases which require the use of a liniment, are cured by the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Horsemasters and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, sprains, in swellings, splints, distula, bruises, swellings, wounds, rashes, and all other diseases which require the use of a liniment, are cured by the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

Every Country Merchant should have a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS, Sept. 7, 1857-ly.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING. on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house opposite Messrs. Averill & Kearns' Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and at prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city.

He has formerly been in business in Versailles and returns to his customers there.

April 21, 1857-ly. JNO. W. VOORHIES.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of COL. R. W. MORRIS, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also an English Literature, and a course in History, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty third semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September (21st). Charges, \$100 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin County, Ky.," or the undersigned.

July 5, 1858-ly. P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.
W. H. KEENE. R. H. CHITTENDEN.
KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.
JULY 1st, 1858.

GROCERIES.
No. 1 SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.
Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Molasses.
PLANTATION, (bbls and half do.) SUGAR HOUSE.
GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.

Soap and Candles.
GERMAN, STAR, FALLOW, ROSIN, SEEP.

Fish.
MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.) POTOMAC HERRING, SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.
Pale Grand Brandy, Old Port Wine, J. H. Robinson Brandy, Sherry Wine, HOLLAND GIN, Madeira Wine, Benedictine & Schiedel Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET, JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old, BRANDY, WINE AND GIN, TENNESSEE PALE ALE, RYE WHISKY, (aged.) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, DOMESTIC WHISKY, BOKERS BITTERS, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

MEATS AND LARD.
PLAIN AND CANNED HAMS, DRIED BEEF, (canned.) CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES, BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, PORK HAM, AND COUNTRY LARD.

Wooden Ware, &c.
Cedar Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets; Tubs, Cans, Measures; Clothes and Market Baskets; Cocoa Dippers, Rice; Pepper; Crackers; Ginger; Macaroni; Spices; Green and Black Teas; Vermorelli.

HARDWARE.
NAILS, (all sizes.) PAD LOCKS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, FRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS, HATCHETS, PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS, BRIER SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES, MOWING BLADES AND GRASS SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Dud, Game Cock, El Dorado, Spanish Smoking Tobacco, Mormon and Peters', Scarfalatti, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Common, Amulet, De Carbagio Havana Cigars, Club House, La Rosa, Noriogo, Rio Honda, Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

AGRICULTURAL.
Corn Shells; Sanford's Straw Cutters; Cradles, Suetheas, &c.; Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers; Pitkin's Garden and Flower Seeds.

FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.
Superfine extra Family Flour; Corn Meal; Kanawha Salt.

PAINTS, &c.
White Lead; Yellow Ochre; Turpentine; Linseed Oil; Venetian Red; All description of Brushes; a very large and complete assortment.

POWDER.
We are agents for the Hazard Powder Company, and have constantly on hand all descriptions of Blasting and Mining Powder, in every description of package in which Powder is usually put up, at manufacturers' prices.

SEAFOODS.
Spiced Oysters, Green Peas, Cove Oysters, Asparagus, Sardines, True Cayenne, Prunes, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Salmon, Strawberries, Lemon Syrup, Fresh Pine Apples, Burrows' Mustard, Fine Apple Cider, Cotton Cordage, Blacking and Brushes, Clothes Pins, Proofs Vials, Vinegar, (Pure Cider.) Maps, (Florida and Texas), (Litho.) Utica Lime, Humble's Cement, Axe Helves, Glass Preserving Jars, Glass Milk Pans, Currie Powder, Dried Apples and Peaches.

Sauces.
Paoi, Walnut, Harvey, Pepper, Worcestershire, Tarragon Vinegar, Mushroom.

Extracts.
Peach, Almond, Lemon, Orange Flower Water, Nectarine, Celery, Peach do. do.

PICKLES.
Piccolilly, Green Pickles, Chow Chow, Oysters.

ABLE OIL.
Lucas and Plagniol; with general assortment of articles in our line.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

Money Lost.

The subscriber lost, in Frankfort, on Sunday, somewhere between the postoffice and Gray & Todd's store, a small pocket book, with a steel rim, containing \$420. The money was in four one hundred dollar bills—three of them on the State Bank of Tennessee, and one on the Northern Bank of Kentucky; fifteen dollars in gold and about five in small notes. The person finding the money will receive a reward of \$100 on returning it to the Commonwealth office, or to S. J. DAVIS, Jr.

The Crittenden Dinner in Woodford.

We were present, on Thursday last, at the great festival in Woodford, given by the citizens of that county, to the Hon. J. M. Crittenden, as evidence of their regard for him as a man, and of their approbation of his course in the Senate of the United States.

The place selected for the assemblage of the people was in a beautiful grove in the immediate vicinity of Versailles, where such preparation was made for their accommodation as was worthy the ancient renown of that community for liberal, enlightened and open-hearted hospitality. The day itself was auspicious for the occasion. It was clear, calm, and serene, and that beautiful land never looked more lovely to the eye, and never more attractive to the heart. The cause itself of the assemblage was one of peculiar interest. An aged public servant, born almost within sight of the place from which he was to speak—a man whose early youth—whose vigorous manhood and maturer age had all been marked by every grace that could grace a gentleman—whose honor was without a stain—whose words were those of eloquence and whose acts had been those of a patriot—who had filled every position whether public or private, to the fullest requirements of virtue, of genius, of courage or of patriotism, was again in the home of his boyhood and in the bosom of those who loved him with a brother's love. He was to appear in the midst of contemporaries and of hereditary friends. A few venerable men, who to use his own beautiful language, had rambled together with him barefooted over the virgin soil of this glorious region, still survived to welcome him to his and their early home; while the children and grandchildren of the companions of his school-boy days pressed forward to greet the man whom they had been taught to revere from their earliest infancy. And in addition to this outpouring of the people of Woodford, great numbers from the adjacent counties had come up to do honor to the man for whom this tribute was specially prepared.

We cannot pretend to be accurate in any estimate of the numbers who were present, but heard them variously estimated from 4000 to 5000. The number of carriages of different descriptions, as reported by one who took the pains to count them, amounted to 500, and vast numbers came on horseback and on foot, so that when the whole were convened, it was such an assembly as cannot well be met with outside of the blue-grass region of Kentucky. More beautiful women certainly this nation does not afford—a nobler looking, more intelligent race of men can nowhere be found. They are, indeed, the fit inheritors of this garden of the West.

Mr. Crittenden was escorted to the grounds from the residence of his friend, Mr. Jones, by a large number of his friends in carriages and on horseback, preceded by a band of music; and on his arrival was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering. He was introduced to the company by Major Kemp Goodloe in an exceedingly eloquent and appropriate address, in which he alluded, in a felicitous manner, to the circumstance of Mr. Crittenden's having been born in that immediate vicinity—of having passed so much of his eventful life in their midst—of his having enjoyed their unabated affection through every vicissitude of his career, and of his being still as much beloved by them now as ever. He then glanced rapidly at the principal incidents that had given him such eminent distinction among his fellow-men, and dwelt at some length upon the history of the slavery agitation in Congress and upon Mr. Crittenden's great effort to tranquilize the country by offering an amendment to the Lecompton bill, assuring him that his whole course on that trying occasion was such as had met the entire approbation of those who had known him longest and best, and that they had met to-day, and in this manner, to express to him their gratitude for the honor he had reflected upon Kentucky by his noble stand in favor of right, truth and justice, against fraud, violence and oppression.

To this Mr. Crittenden responded at considerable length and in his most forcible and happiest manner. Nothing could have exceeded the graceful tenderness with which he alluded to Woodford county as the home of his father and

the place of his birth, and the recollections which his beautiful touches called up brought tears of sympathy to every eye. To whatever was personal to himself he replied with unaffected modesty, and passed it by as the tribute of affection which he could best acknowledge by the quiet response of his own heart, which was filled with happiness by such words of cheer and such testimonials of love from those who he knew loved him too well to flatter him. From this he passed at once to the great theme of the Constitution for the people of Kansas, and addressing himself to its discussion with all the earnestness of one deeply imbued with its magnitude, he argued it with the same transcendent ability with which he enchain the master-spirits of the American Congress. And he was listened to with the profoundest attention. No one would have supposed that this was an assemblage in the shades of the forest without rules of government or any conventional restraints, where some disorder might reasonably be looked for. But each individual listened with anxiety to comprehend the great subject and to learn its true history. For near two hours his audience stood spellbound by his argument and by his unrivaled eloquence, and the wish was universal at its conclusion that the entire congregated nation could have been listeners to his words. All were satisfied that in this great era of his life he had been true to the cause of justice and of liberty and of the American Union, and that above all he had on that occasion been true to the honor and good name of Old Kentucky. We hope in our next to give a more extended outline of this speech and regret that we have to leave it for the present with this brief allusion to it.

After the speech, the company partook of the ample provisions that had been most lavishly prepared by the spontaneous offering of the citizens of Woodford. When the dinner was over, the company again assembled around the stand, and the Hon. George Robertson was loudly called upon to address them. Although entirely unprepared for such an invitation, the Judge, nevertheless, made one of his able and statesmanlike speeches, taking for his theme and as a branch or rather foundation of the Kansas question, the passage of the Missouri Compromise—the beneficial results that flowed from it, and the evils consequent upon its repeal, alluding most beautifully to the coincidence that he and Mr. Crittenden had entered Congress at the same time—he the youngest member of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Crittenden the youngest member of the Senate, and that they two were now the only survivors of the bodies to which they respectively belonged. We hope that we will be enabled to lay before our readers a synopsis of this speech also, and the country will find that it, of itself, constitutes an important chapter in our national history.

When Judge Robertson had concluded, Gen. Leslie Combs (who had travelled that day, seventy miles in order to unite with his friends in the Crittenden festival) being loudly called upon arose with all his characteristic buoyancy and in a short impromptu address quickened into most joyous excitement the whole assemblage and sent them to their homes well pleased with him—with themselves, and with all the incidents of the day. We have thus in a hasty manner thrown out a rapid sketch of the occurrences of the day. It will be long ere the memory of the day will pass from the minds of those who were so fortunate as to be present at the noble tribute to a noble man.

THE WOODFORD COUNTY JUDGESHIP.—The American candidate for Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court is Mr. William J. Steele, a native Kentuckian and an old citizen of Woodford. Mr. Steele is one of the most eminently respectable and worthy citizens of Woodford, and has long borne a high reputation for sterling integrity and an irreproachable private life. He is, moreover, a gentleman whose intelligence, good sense, and clear, liberal, manly and high-toned views, are beyond all cavil. In a word, Mr. Steele is fully capable of discharging the duties of the position for which his party have nominated him, and no exceptions can be taken to him as a man or as regards his qualifications to fill the post in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents.

But still Mr. Steele has opposition, and that opposition proceeds from a member of his own party; and the worst of it is that, as we understand, some of the Americans intend to throw away their votes upon this volunteer candidate. Americans of Woodford, why is this? Is it not true that the opponent of Mr. Steele went into the Convention, and did he not by so doing virtually consent to abide by the decision of that Convention whatever it might be? And was he not in honor bound to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, even though it was against him? We trust that the gallant Americans of Woodford will not be found wandering from the strict path of duty, nor will permit themselves to be blinded in this matter. It is evident that the American opponent to the American candidate expects to be elected by Democratic votes, and that he is playing into the hands of the Democracy, who adopt this trick of creating disaffection in our ranks wherever we are in the majority. Whether he is doing this intentionally or not, we are unable to say, but if not, it is his duty to withdraw in order that there may be unity and harmony among our forces. The effect of having rival candidates in our party can but be to weaken us, and to decrease the majority for McKee. We sincerely trust that the Americans of Woodford who see this will rally around their legitimate standard bearer and march to victory. Let them avoid all interlopers and factions office seekers as they would the foul fiend.

"BARON MUNCHHAUSEN."—Robert Oliver, who came to this city some weeks since in search of his wife, who, it was alleged, had poisoned so many of his children in Kentucky and run off with a deputy husband—Robert Oliver, who played the confidence game on Captain Kick, and who took a sharp detective officer some distance down the river, where both were put ashore as humbugs and deceivers—Robert Oliver, who left the "Adventures of Baron Munchausen" in the safe of the Police Office pretending that the package contained of \$600—Robert Oliver, who was put in jail for obtaining money from Capt. Kick under false pretences, but who was not indicted by the Grand Jury—Robert Oliver yesterday had his interesting features daguerreotypied and added to the choice selection of recalcitrant countenances in the Rogues' Gallery at Major Rawlings' private office.

This fellow Oliver is a dangerous scoundrel—but lately his term expired at the Frankfort (Ky.) Penitentiary, and it is not known how many prisons he has been confined in. He is a singular "bird," tells big stories, and will not hesitate at any piece of scoundrelism. His impudence is unparalleled. But we do not think he will play any more pranks at the expense of our police. (St. Louis Republican.)

"We wish that Vice President Breckinridge would read and think a little about the subjoined card, which we re-publish from the Louisville Journal." It refers to him, and the course which he is now pursuing in interfering, as a Federal officer, in the local elections of Kentucky, and in an election for the Judgeship of the Court of Appeals. If he will only pay a little attention to the hints of the writer and desist from his attempts to excite and inflame a sectional hatred against the Government of which he is one of the first officers, he may retain some little of the respect which conservative men still entertain for him.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: I have heard many say that this is the age of progressiveness! I suppose that the idea is we progress forward! I have heard many of all parties say (of late) that since God made the world, they never saw or heard of such a Legislative body as assembled in Frankfort, Ky. last winter. I suppose they intended to say—a progressive Legislature! Well, now, I wish to know, Messrs. Editors, it is in the line of true progressiveness for the Vice President of the U. S., just before an election in Kentucky, to go about (as we used to say) demagoguing and haranguing the people. Now, Messrs. Editors, is this the last named item real true progressiveness, or is it the real simon-pure back-slap to infernal ruin—politically speaking.

Lecomptonism in Missouri. As showing how the Lecompton question enters into the Congressional canvass in Missouri, and especially in the St. Louis district, the following from the Democrat, will be read with interest. Mr. Breckinridge is the American candidate, and Mr. Barret Administration—both running against Blair:

The Republican of yesterday merely mentioned a little incident of the discussion at Central township on Saturday. It says: "Mr. Breckinridge occupied his time in the usual way; and when he propounded the inquiry to Mr. Barret, whether he would have voted as Woodson and Anderson had done, in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, that gentleman answered boldly that he would. Mr. Breckinridge made nothing by this motion."

We think Mr. Breckinridge made a good deal by that motion. The whole circumstance is this: At Creve Coeur, a strong pro-slavery district, Mr. Barret thought he would make an extract from the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, and accordingly in the midst of his speech, suddenly swelled up to his largest proportions, and with the most impressive gestures and mouthings, desired to know if Mr. Breckinridge would have voted with Anderson and Woodson on the Lecompton question, had he been in Congress last spring. Mr. Breckinridge replied promptly he would not. This was a stunner, thought Mr. Barret, and his friends congratulated him on the success of his manoeuvre. The Republican approved it.

At Central Township, on Saturday, Mr. Breckinridge, in the course of his remarks, adverted to the circumstance at Creve Coeur with surprise. He said ever since the canvass had commenced, he had denounced the Lecompton business, and supported the measures of Mr. Crittenden, and of course was opposed to the course of Anderson and Woodson. He said not only this, but had time and again called upon Mr. Barret for his position on the Lecompton question, and yet that gentleman had always skulked and shirked an answer. In view of these things he said he could not see what particular stress Mr. Barret should, at all once, place on a question upon which he (Mr. Breckinridge) had already so fully committed himself. But Mr. Breckinridge said, he felt no hesitation in responding to the interrogatory, and did so at once; and now, in perfect fairness, doing as he was done by, he wanted to put a question to Mr. Barret. Mr. B. was called for and arose in the crowd with no little trepidation and annoyance in his face. Said Mr. Breckinridge, with a beautiful glow of satisfaction on his visage: "Would you, Mr. Barret, have voted with Anderson and Woodson for Lecompton, had you been in Congress last spring?" There was no escape—no dodging, as heretofore—and true to his instincts and his party, Mr. Barret answered, "I would."

This then fixes Mr. Barret on the record. He is in favor of, and would have voted for that monstrous villainy, the Lecompton bill. Mr. Barret had a very heavy load to carry all along, but this comes down like a trip hammer on his raw and jaded carcass.

THE RICHMOND WHIG, in a recent article, shows what becomes of a small portion of the money wasted by the Federal Government in the following summary:

At Niagara 19 men are employed at an expense of \$12,000 to collect \$8,000; at Oswego 23 men at \$18,000 to collect \$6,000; at Buffalo 20 men at \$17,000 to collect \$10,000; at Burlington 33 men at \$16,000 to collect \$5,500; at Wisconsin 8 men at \$7,000 to collect \$3,500; at Portsmouth 21 men at \$11,000 to collect \$2,500; at Marblehead 9 men at \$2,200 to collect \$2,500; at New Bedford 14 men at \$7,500 to collect \$4,800; at Perth Amboy 13 men at \$4,500 to collect \$1,500; at Oronoke 7 men at \$2,000 to collect \$82; at Toledo 7 men at \$4,400 to collect \$567; at Detroit 10 men at \$36,000 to collect \$495; at Benicia 3 men at \$4,400 to collect \$2,300; at Stockton 1 man at \$3,100 to collect \$143; at Sacramento 1 man at \$3,600 to collect \$402; at San Diego 4 men at \$7,600 to collect \$30; at Monterey 3 men at \$7,050 to collect \$45; at San Pedro 6 men at \$4,200 to collect \$304.

These are scandalous facts, if disgraceful truths can properly be called scandalous. Here is a regiment of public men, says the Louisville Journal, employed in heavy salaries to collect duties utterly insignificant in comparison with the amount of the salaries. It is an infamous expenditure of the public money. It is in keeping with the whole system of expenditures, which, under this Administration, has involved the country deeply in debt and is plunging it deeper and deeper every day. Such things are, or at least should be, enough to startle the nation into a conviction of the necessity of immediate reform.

"THE DEMOCRACY A UNIT."—The Richmond Enquirer, which has long been the leading organ of the more moderate portion of the Southern Democracy, says:

"On the Lecompton question, the Democratic party is divided so equally, that neither section of the party can stand without the assistance of the other. Each section believes its own to be the right opinion, and neither is willing to renounce its own judgment and submit to the arbitrary dictation of the other."

And again: "The anti-Lecompton Democrats do not constitute a 'small minority' of the party. On the contrary, it is yet to be ascertained whether they do not constitute a majority. It seems tolerably evident, that they command a very large majority in all the North-Western States. In a majority of districts now represented by Democrats from the Northern and Middle States, it is very doubtful whether a single Lecompton man can be returned to Congress. In Kentucky and Virginia, if not in North Carolina and Tennessee, the balance hangs doubtful between Lecompton and anti-Lecompton. And although the advocates of Lecompton doubtless predominate largely in the Gulf States, a strong body of the Democracy there are inveterately opposed to the English Compromise."

IF "We love like a canal boat? Because it is an infernal transporter."

The subjoined extract from the Augustin (Ga.) Constitutionalist no doubt correctly indicates the prevailing feeling toward Senator Douglas among the more temperate Democrats of the South. It is not without significance a sign of the times:

The platform adopted by the two Democratic State conventions of Illinois show that there is really no radical difference of opinion upon principle between the two divisions of the Democratic party they represent. Both declare their devotion to the principles of the national Democracy—both profess to sustain the Administration—both claim to be carrying out the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act—both reiterate, in the strongest terms, their attachment to the Cincinnati platform—both accept it as the expression of their political faith, and the only difference between them is in reference to Judge Douglas, and the course pursued by him upon the question of the admission of Kansas into the Union. The difference involves more passion than principle, and if the division of the Illinois Democracy is to be perpetuated upon it, it must lead to a war of factions in the Democratic party of that State, even more disastrous and disorganizing than that of the "Shells" in New York, and at last in giving the control of the State to the Black Republican party.

Judge Douglas may be said to be responsible for this unfortunate schism in the Democracy of Illinois, as it grew out of his course upon the Kansas question at the last session of Congress, but his opponents in the Democratic party will be responsible for its continuance, and for all the disastrous results which will be produced by it, if it is not speedily harmonized. They are a minority—a faction, we should say—arrayed against the great body of the Illinois Democracy, and jeopardizing its success by making a test of party orthodoxy upon a question which has spent itself, and which the majority are willing to consider as an extinct issue. Under these circumstances, persistence in their opposition to Judge Douglas, and to the regular nominees of the Democracy, party, whatever may have been its propriety and necessity, in its inception, will show a false disorganizing, and vindictive spirit, and fasten upon them the responsibility for all the consequences which may follow a division of the party.

THE DE RIVIERE AFFAIR.—The principle topic of conversation last evening was the Riviere affair, in New York, the full particulars of which were published in our evening paper. While conversing with a friend who was with Col. Blount while he was in this city, searching for the runaway, he related to us a piece of information regarding the gallant leader of the "forlorn hope," which was not altogether new to us, and about which we had privately expressed some doubts. He says that in a conversation with Col. Blount at the St. Charles Hotel, the Col. remarked to him that Dr. Riviere were married and related the manner in which he had discovered it.

He said that immediately after Riviere had been shot by Captain Maury in the duel at Mobile, the physician after examining the dangerous wound in the face, wished to examine where the first ball had struck in his side on the half side of the vest pocket. To this latter proposal Riviere strenuously objected and would allow no one to come near him until after he was placed in bed at Colonel Blount's residence. He then requested that Mrs. Blount should examine it. Mrs. Blount stated to her husband that upon examining she discovered that the "gallant captain" wore a steel shirt, which covered the breast and abdomen completely, fastening up the sides, and that underneath this shirt he wore a shirt of buckskin.

This accounts for the great coolness of the Zouave upon this occasion—chasing butterflies and plucking wild flowers, and informing his friends that he would shoot the "fellow" and be back to dinner. Maury, no doubt suspected the rascal, for his second shot was aimed at the head and came near finishing him. It is a gratifying thing that it would have saved a hitherto highly respectable family from disgrace.—N. O. Delta.

IMMENSE RECAPTURES OF GRAIN.—We publish the annexed figures of the delivery of grain at Chicago during four consecutive weeks, with the view of presenting to our readers—especially those engaged in the grain trade—some slight evidence of what the West is capable of doing yet with the old crops. The figures give the receipts at one point only:

Week ending June 19	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
" "	420,784	376,659	161,739
" "	392,734	437,498	183,462
" "	423,315	355,441	145,895
" "	376,103	380,595	146,153
Total	1,612,936	1,540,193	638,257

Total of all kinds of grain, 4,157,114 bushels received at Chicago in the space of twenty-eight days.—Albany Statesman.

FORNEY ON THE "FINALITY."—Col. FORNEY battles against the Green English "finality" with unsparring severity. He scouts the whole thing as a doleful farce, and says:

"The English Finality cannot be accepted by any true Democrat, and least of all by any one who desires the success of his party. On the contrary, it will be repudiated by them all as an incubus upon it, paralyzing its powers, which it is their duty to the party to shake off as soon as possible. But it may be asked, how is it to be shaken off? Easily. By electing members of Congress who will do justice to Kansas—who will admit her into the Union as soon as she requests it, and presents a Constitution approved by her people. This the English finality refuses—the Democracy must do or it will not only be defeated, but disgraced and destroyed. It will not do to say 'the Kansas question is settled,' and that those who deny this are agitators, enemies of the Democratic party, and allies of the Black Republicans."

MARRIED.

In Bloomington, Ill., on the 15th inst., by Rev. Geo. Hunt, Mr. ROBERT S. BULLOCK, of this county, to Miss MARY FRANKLIN, of the former place.

George R. McKee's Appointments.

Geo. R. McKee, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Winchester—Monday, July 26.
Sharpsburg—Tuesday, July 27.
Mr. Sterling (at night)—Tuesday, July 27.
Stanton—Wednesday, July 28.
Irvine—Thursday, July 29.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

BEING compelled by ministerial and pastoral duties to cease teaching, I would take this opportunity of returning my cordial thanks to my former patrons, and recommending to them as worthy of their patronage and support, Mr. H. RAY, a native of Mississippi, and a recent graduate of Georgetown College, Ky. I know Mr. Ray to be a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian. He has had several years experience in teaching, and is a fine disciplinarian.

Mr. Ray proposes to open a school for boys and youths in a room over the Engine House, in this city, on the 24th Monday in September, proximo, for a term of three sessions, embracing 30 weeks each, at \$20 per session, payable in advance. He may be found at my study, over Dr. Sneed & Rodman's office, any time after August 1st, where he will be happy to see those desirous of entering their boys in the school. In the meantime Dr. Sneed will receive the names of any, and secure them a place.

July 26, 1858—w&w&t.

DOMESTIC EDUCATION.

ASSISTED by my daughter, MARY O. LEWIS, I propose to receive into my house in Frankfort, in addition to three of my grand-daughters, three other girls as boarders and pupils. No other girls will be admitted or taught. The physical, moral and intellectual development of these six girls will be the objects of our care. I have had some experience in teaching, and believe that I can give them many advantages and avoid some evils attending large schools. The charge will be \$80 the session of five months for board and teaching. JOHN LEWIS, Late of Ligonies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW FIRM.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general business in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Agricultural Implements, will hereafter keep a large stock of the above articles always on hand.

The Dry Goods and Queensware for the present will be kept at the old stand of T. S. & J. R. Page, under the supervision of J. R. Page, where will always be found a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods of the latest styles and lowest prices. The Grocery establishment, combined with all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware and Woodware, will be kept at the old stand of W. A. Gaines, and under his supervision. We will keep but one set of Books, so that persons dealing with us can have their Grocery and Dry Goods bill combined. Terms cash, or to prompt customers six months.

THOS. S. PAGE,
W. A. GAINES,
JAS. R. PAGE.

Nurse Wanted.

A liberal cash price will be paid for a good nurse.
R. W. BLACKBURN.
June 30, 1858—tf.

LIBERIA, AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858.

By Rev. A. M. COWAN.

Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

184 pages, Royal Octavo.
Just published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us ten cents in money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—tf.

Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—tf.]

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.
Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—tf.]

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 30—td.]

WE have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—te.

STOVES & TIN WARE.

HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. MERCHANT in the establishment lately conducted by him at Smith & Smith, I would respectfully request all those indebted to the concern to make payment to me, and those to whom the firm is indebted will be settled with me, as I am alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. I will continue the business in

F. C. SMITH,
Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice.
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. MERCHANT in the establishment lately conducted by him at Smith & Smith, I would respectfully request all those indebted to the concern to make payment to me, and those to whom the firm is indebted will be settled with me, as I am alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. I will continue the business in

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering
of all descriptions.
Continually on hand a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;
Clutens, Woll and Force Pumps, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c.
All orders promptly attended to.
F. C. SMITH.
July 23, 1858—tf.

FRANKFORT VETERINARY STABLE.

Opposite the State Arsenal.

DR. WILLIAM W. EDGE, after twenty years experience in animal anatomy in all the principal cities of the Union, has established himself in the city of Frankfort, at the above named Stable, kept by A. & P. M. MURRAY, who will also devote their time and attention to the sick and lame brought under my treatment. The Stable is cool, well ventilated, with a clay floor, and has an abundant supply of good water. A constant supply of Horse Medicines always on hand. Nicking and Docking done on an improved plan.

REFERENCES.
Joseph Jewell, proprietor of the Union Course, New Orleans, and late proprietor of the Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia; C. Hutchinson, Stable Keeper, Third St., Baton Rouge, Wm. Chase, Florida St., Baton Rouge, Samuel Rice, Trainer, New Orleans; W. Kellogg, Stable Keeper, Filbert St., Philadelphia; E. K. Conklin, Stable Keeper, Lodge Alley, Philadelphia; James S. Simmon, Stable Keeper, Hay Market Square, Boston; Am. Whelham, Stable Keeper, Charleston, S.C.; Charles Pine, Stable Keeper, Vicksburg, Miss.; Dan Rice, the American Clover, Hyman Woodruff, Trainer, Centerville Course, Long Island; George W. Gilmore, Stable Keeper, Third and Vine Streets, Cincinnati; B. Brown & Brothers, Stable Keepers, Sixth St., Cincinnati; C. G. Graham, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; W. B. Link, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; John Henderson, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; Albert G. Bacon, Frankfort; Zeb. Ward, Frankfort.

July 19, 1858—3m.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 4th Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1858, and will continue four months, under the direction of the following Faculty, viz:
DEAN, W. DUDLEY, M. D., Emeritus Prof. of Surgery.
ROBT. PETER, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacology.
JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
WILLIAM S. CHURCH, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
ETHELBERT L. DUDLEY, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
SAMUEL M. LETCHER, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
HENRY M. SKILLMAN, M. D., Prof. of General and Path. Anatomy and Physiology.
BENJ. P. DRAKE, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Med. Jurisprudence, and Therapeutics.
SAM'L. A. ADAMS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
177 Tickets to the full course \$100. Matriculation and Library Fee \$25. Graduation Fee \$25. Demonstrator's Ticket \$10. Adm. in Advance. Good Boarding, with fuel and lights, from \$10 to \$14 per week.
ROBT. PETER, M. D., Dean, &c.
Lexington, Ky., July 14, 1858—w&w&t.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

To the Auditor of the State of Kentucky;
JULY 1, 1858.

1. The name of the Company is the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and its location is at Hartford, Conn.
2. The Capital Stock of the Company is FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
3. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
4. The Assets of the Company are as follows:
Cash on hand and in Hartford Bank, \$49,071 52
Cash in Exchange Bank, special deposit on interest, 9,000 00
Cash in Bank of Hartford county, 4,447 00
Balances on book due the Co., 17,361 61
Bills receivable bearing interest, amply secured by collaterals or approved persons as security, 107,003 98
211 Shares Hartford Bank, par value \$100, 21,100 00
281 Shares Phoenix Bank stock, par value \$100, 28,100 00
100 Shares Conn. River Bank stock, par value \$100, 10,000 00
200 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bk stock, par value \$100, 20,000 00
200 Shares Exchange Bk stock, par value \$100, 20,000 00
122 Shares City Bank stock, par value \$100, 12,200 00
150 Shares Bank of Hartford County stock, par value \$100, 15,000 00
200 Shares Charter Oak Bank stock, par value \$100, 20,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bk stock, par value \$100, 10,000 00
110 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bank stock, par value \$100, 11,000 00
50 Shares Delta Bank

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &C.,
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE
BY
Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Inclusive East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

See printed Catalogue of
the Fruit, Ornamental, Trees,
Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above
named Nursery, may be had by
application to A. G. HOBBS,
Frankfort, Ky.
Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,
Williamson Post Office, Jefferson County, Ky., or to
A. G. HOBBS, Frankfort, Ky.
Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854

METROPOLITAN HALL.
THIS BUILDING RECENTLY ERECTED ON ST.
1st Street, is now for rent. It was built for the
purpose of affording a suitable place for Public Lectures,
or the exhibition of Paintings and Statuary, or Pan-
oramas, for Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, or for
Theatrical Exhibitions, and also to be used as a Town Hall.
It will be found to be well adapted for all such purposes.
It is centrally in location, convenient of access,
completely furnished with gas fixtures, seats well ar-
ranged, and the rooms abundantly supplied with stores,
and the entire house well ventilated by fresh air.
Persons wishing to rent the same will apply to W. R.
Franklin at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, who is the
sole appointed agent of the proprietor.
Feb. 21, 1855—3m. C. BROWN, Proprietor.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.
DEALER IN
Confectioneries & Groceries,
CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTI-
cles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest mar-
ket prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE
found at
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.
April 23, 1855.

WHISKY.
OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle,
for sale by
GEO. A. ROBERTSON.
April 23, 1855.

IRISH WHISKY.
OLD IRISH WHISKY, the very best in the State at
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.
April 23, 1855.

For the Toilet.
TOILET ESSENTIALS, PERFUMERY, POM-
ade, Soap, Brushes, Combs, &c., at
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.
April 23, 1855.

WINE.
The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT,
ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINE,
cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.
April 23, 1855. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

House and Lot for Sale or Rent.
THE undersigned wishes to sell or rent for
a short residence of Mrs. Mary W. Noel, on
Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to
Feb. 10—4cwt. S. M. NOEL.

For Rent.
WE desire to rent a property lately occupied
by James E. Page, deceased, on the Cemetery
Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven
rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Pos-
session given immediately. For particulars apply to
Nov. 20, 1854—1t. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Ho! Fishermen.
WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FINE
assortment of Fishing Tackle, such as
SILK, GRASS and COTTON LINES, FLOATS and
HOOKS of all sizes and variety. A full assortment al-
ways on hand. KEENE & CRUTCHER,
March 25, 1855—1t.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THO.
W. ROBERTS did, on the 2nd day of April, 1857, in the
county of Pendleton, kill and murder James Blackburn,
and has since fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of
said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested
in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hun-
dred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Robert,
and his delivery to the Jailor of Pendleton county, within
one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1858,
and in the 67th year of the Common-
wealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Robert is about 25 or 26 years old; about 5 feet
8 inches high; slender make; weighs about 150 pounds;
dark sandy hair; one or two small scars about the face,
probably in his chin and cheek; a farmer by occupation;
is a married man, and it is believed his wife is now with
him.

Proclamation by the Governor.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
Executive Department.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that
W. HOUSEN PORTER did, on the 25th day of Decem-
ber, 1857, become a resident of said Commonwealth,
and has since fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, acting Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the appre-
hension of said Porter, and his delivery to the Jailor of
Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1857,
and in the sixty-sixth year of the Common-
wealth.
By the Governor: JOHN Q. A. KING.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Porter is about 34 years old; about 5 feet 11 in-
ches high; weighs 150 to 200 pounds; hair of a yellow
color; light or white-colored eyes; rather stoop-
shouldered; small head well tapered; wears whiskers
and moustache; wound on his breast made by a knife;
blue eyes. It is believed there are scars on his arms
made by introducing coloring matter.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder
REYNOLD ADAMS in the county of Rowan, and has since
fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the
Jailor of Rowan county within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858,
and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 in-
ches high; light or sandy hair; black hair; small nose;
dark eyes and eye brows; black and heavy; with
dark countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-
brows; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks solid; round
neck, and whiskers on his jaw; rather a soft and small-
poxed; weight about 165 pounds and his build rather lat-
tany appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants,
brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder
REYNOLD ADAMS in the county of Rowan, and has since
fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the
Jailor of Rowan county within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858,
and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 in-
ches high; light or sandy hair; black hair; small nose;
dark eyes and eye brows; black and heavy; with
dark countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-
brows; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks solid; round
neck, and whiskers on his jaw; rather a soft and small-
poxed; weight about 165 pounds and his build rather lat-
tany appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants,
brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder
REYNOLD ADAMS in the county of Rowan, and has since
fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the
Jailor of Rowan county within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858,
and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 in-
ches high; light or sandy hair; black hair; small nose;
dark eyes and eye brows; black and heavy; with
dark countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-
brows; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks solid; round
neck, and whiskers on his jaw; rather a soft and small-
poxed; weight about 165 pounds and his build rather lat-
tany appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants,
brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder
REYNOLD ADAMS in the county of Rowan, and has since
fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the
Jailor of Rowan county within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858,
and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 in-
ches high; light or sandy hair; black hair; small nose;
dark eyes and eye brows; black and heavy; with
dark countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-
brows; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks solid; round
neck, and whiskers on his jaw; rather a soft and small-
poxed; weight about 165 pounds and his build rather lat-
tany appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants,
brown shoes on his feet.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution, established by special adven-
ture for the relief of the sick and distressed, af-
flicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases.

To all persons afflicted with Venereal Diseases, such as
SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IM-
POTENCE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the
Vice of ONANISM, OR SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.
The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful
destruction of human life, caused by Venereal diseases,
and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate vic-
tims of such diseases by quacks, several years ago dis-
tinguished their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE
ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the
treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms,
and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who
apply by letter, with a description of their condition,
(age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of ex-
traordinary difficulty, to send them to the Dispensary
FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association
commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and
will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured
that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have
been of great benefit to the afflicted, and they are espe-
cially desirous to devote themselves, with renewed
zeal, to this very important but much de-
spised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Sperm-
atorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onan-
ism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of
the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which
will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope) FREE
OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.
Address, for Report or treatment, DR. GEORGE R.
CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association,
No. 28 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors:
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. CALHOUN, Secretary.
Sept. 3, 1857—widely.

SOAP.
Just received from N. 1 Rodin Soap:
10 boxes German Soap;
10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;
Fancy Soap perfumed of every style;
3 boxes Castile Soap; in store and for sale by
Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
By Bottle or Draft—We have in store a full assortment of
the
BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN;
Also, 10 barrel Whisky 4 year old; 50 barrels 10 year old;
in store and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

**A SMALL LOT OF NEW HAMS, IN STORE AND
for sale by
Jan. 21. GRAY & TODD.**

**NEW ALBANY AND SALEM
RAILROAD.**

Short Line Route to the North & West.
Through to Chicago in 15 hours.
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for
any part of
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, INDIAN, IOWA, MIN-
NESOTA, KANSAS, &c., &c.

**Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam
Boat Route.**

Freight destined for places in any of the above States
forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Particular
care
E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

**FOR THROUGH TICKETS and rates of freight apply at
"SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Loui-
ville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857—1t. E. O. NORTON, Agent.**

**GREENWOOD
FEMALE SEMINARY.**
FRANKFORT, KY.
Mrs. M. T. RYAN, Principal.
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

**THE Nineteenth Session of this School will commence
on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1858.**

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including Washing, Fuel, and Lights, \$60.00
 tuition in English studies, French and Latin, 20.00
 Music on piano, 25.00
 Use of instrument for practice, 5.00
 Oriental, Grecian and Antique Painting, each 5.00
 Stationery, 25.00
 Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work
 without charge.
 No deduction for voluntary absence.
 For further information address the Principal.
 Dec. 31, 1857—3m.

COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & GUIN,
Everett's Patent Coupling,
for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and
Garrard.
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to
our Spring assortment of Carriages.
All work made under my warranted for one year.
April 2, 1857—1t.

**AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE WORKS.**
WILLIAM CRAIK,
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

**Having purchased
of KNIGHT & CLARK
their entire stock of
Marble Monuments, Tablets,
Tombstones, Head-Stones,
Cemetery Stones, Table
Tops, Counters
and everything in the
Marble line, at short
notice we are in the best of
style. I have secured the services of
John M. Nicholson, one of the best of des-
igners and carvers in
Philadelphia, and I
pledge myself to get up
better work than has
ever been finished in
Frankfort, and as
good as can be ob-
tained elsewhere.
Call and See.**

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.
I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and
will furnish the work at manufacturers prices.
Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.] WILLIAM CRAIK.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, JNO. M. NICHOLSON, and
FRANCIS M. NICHOLSON, escaped from the Jail
of FRANKFORT county yesterday afternoon. They had
been committed under the charge of making and pas-
sing counterfeit money.
George W. Williams was a United States prisoner,
and was brought from the State of Ohio. His family re-
sides in said county, about three miles from Frankfort
on the Georgetown pike, one **SOREHEAD**, **HORSE**, 6
years old; about 15 hands high; has the fetlocks one
hind foot white; a small snip in the forehead; appraised
by me at \$50. Given under my hand this 25th day of
June, 1858. J. D. BROWN, J. P. C.
June 29, 1858—wid.

Strayed or Stolen.
FROM the undersigned, living on Main
Street, Frankfort, a Large Black Horse, about sixteen
hands high and about 8 years old. He works and rides
well, and when left was shod on all four feet.
A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery to me,
or for such information as will enable me to get him.
Elkhorn, Franklin co., Ky., March 2, 1859—1t.
B. F. GRAHAM.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder
REYNOLD ADAMS in the county of Rowan, and has since
fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the
Jailor of Rowan county within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858,
and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 in-
ches high; light or sandy hair; black hair; small nose;
dark eyes and eye brows; black and heavy; with
dark countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-
brows; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks solid; round
neck, and whiskers on his jaw; rather a soft and small-
poxed; weight about 165 pounds and his build rather lat-
tany appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants,
brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder
REYNOLD ADAMS in the county of Rowan, and has since
fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the
Jailor of Rowan county within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858,
and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 in-
ches high; light or sandy hair; black hair; small nose;
dark eyes and eye brows; black and heavy; with
dark countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-
brows; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks solid; round
neck, and whiskers on his jaw; rather a soft and small-
poxed; weight about 165 pounds and his build rather lat-
tany appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants,
brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder
REYNOLD ADAMS in the county of Rowan, and has since
fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the
Jailor of Rowan county within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858,
and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 in-
ches high; light or sandy hair; black hair; small nose;
dark eyes and eye brows; black and heavy; with
dark countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-
brows; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks solid; round
neck, and whiskers on his jaw; rather a soft and small-
poxed; weight about 165 pounds and his build rather lat-
tany appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants,
brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder
REYNOLD ADAMS in the county of Rowan, and has since
fled from justice.
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the
Jailor of Rowan county within one year from the date
hereof.

FRESH GROCERIES,
NEW GOODS, &c., &c.
Sugar, Coffee, &c.
10 hds Prime New Orleans Sugar, extra,
Prime Havana Sugar,
Double Refined Loaf Sugar,
Common Small Loaf Sugar,
Double Refined Crushed Sugar,
6 casks Elm Hull Sugar,
8 hds Clarified Sugar,
Various qualities Crushed Sugar,
Prime Java Coffee,
Prime Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee,
Mauritius Coffee,
Superior Green Tea,
Superior Black Tea,
Superior Chocolate,
New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup,
Sugar House Molasses,
Plantation Molasses,
Mackerel in Barrels to retail,
Mackerel in 1/2 Barrels & Kits,
Salmon and Herrings in store and for sale
by May 14, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPEN-
ing, the largest and finest assortment of
CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands:
6,000 "Uguet," 10,000 Cinto Del Orion,
4,000 20 Lites, 15,000 Jno. Butt,
4,000 Rio Hondo, 5,000 Salvadoras Londres,
4,000 Creole, 5,000 La Regalia,
3,000 La Princesa, 5,000 La Estrella,
4,000 Homage, 1,000 Sabana Y Barajas,
4,000 Lites, 5,000 Eucalyptus,
5,000 Fajita De Olevia, 4,000 La Sultana,
2,000 Regina, 3,000 Pride of the South,
2,000 Cienega, 3,000 Enrich,
2,000 La Piedad, 2,000 Antonia Garcia,
tillies.

We will sell cheap for cash or to prompt custom-
ers at the usual time.
May 14, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!
WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE
CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:
5 boxes Star of Richmond;
3 boxes Damascus Blades;
2 boxes Old Hickory;
2 boxes Dudley;
2 boxes Assorted Brands;
15 boxes Various Brands;
4 boxes Smoking Sassafras Tobacco;
2 boxes Smoking Tobacco in Papers;
1 box Smoking Tobacco, Maryland and Virgin-
ia Smoking Tobacco, for sale by
May 14, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.
SUPERIOR OLD WHISKY in bottles and on draught,
Fine Brand Scotch Whisky on draught,
Mackinac, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught
and in bottles,
Scotch and Irish Whisky,
James Watson & Co.,
Old Scotch Whisky,
Assorted Foreign Brandy,
Blackberry Cordial,
Aniseed Cordial,
Maraschino Cordial,
Curacao Cordial,
Holland Gin,
Schiedam Schnapps. For sale by
May 14, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

TO BUILDERS & OTHERS.
HAYDEN BEING APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE
sale of all kinds
Cut, Stained and Frosted Glass,
Suitable for Churches, Private Residences, &c., I am
prepared to furnish the same at manufacturers prices.
Also, all kinds
PLAIN GLASS, WALL PAPER, &c.
Furnished to my customers at very low prices. Call at
my shop adjoining Dr. Phyllips's office, and examine
samples.
House and Sign Painter, Frankfort, Ky.
March 19, 1858—2m.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.
I wish to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the
waters of main Elkhorn, about 1 1/2 miles from its
mouth, containing 100 acres, about half of it bottom land
and the balance hill land, well adapted to the raising
of stock, and in a high state of cultivation. There are on the
land a good hewed log house containing four rooms,
a small well finished building, and an abundant supply
of water for all purposes.
Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—
women between 25 and 40 years old.
Dec. 8, 1857—1t. BEN. F. GRAHAM.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
In the town of MELBOURNE, Kansas county, Texas,
I being a new town site, recently laid off, on the Gov-
ernment land from the Indian title to San Antonio
to Yorktown, where said road crosses the main Cleto,
22 miles from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio,
and where the Government and Seguin roads intersect
and cross to Helena; also near where the San Antonio
and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes—
(as surveyed).
It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland
town, in Western Texas. The soil adjacent is good, water
excellent. Lots on main street, 75 feet front, 150
feet back, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot;
back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per lot.
If you who wish to commence business in a new town,
or to double or triple their money, would do well by pur-
chasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will
sell the lots for cash, or on a credit of six months, in-
cluding the whole block upon which it stands.
Emigrants will find this to be a healthy and fertile a-
sylum of country, and in almost any of the States.
For further particulars call on us at our residence in
MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Reflector Post
Office, Kansas county, Texas."
Nov. 3, 1857—1t. O. B. P. SCANDALL & CO.
"The Galveston News and San Antonio," please pub-
lish the above three times, (weekly) and send bill to O. B. P.
Scandall & Co.—Texas Advertiser.

FOR SALE.
A Beautiful and Well Improved Resi-
dence in Frankfort.
THE HOUSE AND IMPROVEMENTS ERECTED BY
J. O. G. CATES, Esq., in South Frankfort, together with
SEVEN ACRES OF GROUND attached, will be sold if
immediately applied for by the undersigned or to
G. W. Craddock, Esq.
The situation, convenience of residence and out build-
ings, shrubbery, fruit trees, and cisterns, make it
one of the most desirable places in or near the city.
June 9, 1858—1t. ALEX. R. MCKEE.

Regular Packet for Louisville.
THE STEAMER DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS
Master, will leave Brooklyn, Monday
morning, and Woodford landing every
Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at
3 o'clock, P. M.
Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M.,
and returns to Woodford Landing, Oregon, Monday
and Wednesday.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.
Nov. 11, 1857—1t.

**SAMUEL'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**
HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER and Hair Dresser, is hap-
py to inform his friends and the public that he has
again established in comfortable and commodious rooms,
and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His
new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on
St. Clair street. He solicits a polite patronage, and ap-
proves his old friend and customers especially, who patron-
ize him in the late fire, will now find their way
back to his shop.
March 12, 1855—1t.

Notice.
JOHN B. LAMPTON has assigned to J. S. Price for
the benefit of all his creditors.
J. S. Price, assignee, will sell the goods on said terms
under the assignment made May 11, 1858.
J. B. Lampton is authorized to settle all accounts.
May 12, 1858—1t. J. S. PRICE, Assignee.

**CHILD'S
PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.**
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of
the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an
operation of
CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.
New exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By a com-
plicated action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually
cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball)
cheat, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the
wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both
Mill and Farm Machines.
Jan. 12—1t. W. B. SMITH.

**FRESH SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH—A few pack-
ages, just received and for sale by
Dec. 31, 1857. GRAY & TODD.**

**CATALOGUE
OF THE
UNIVERSAL MASONIC
LIBRARY.**

THIS thirty volumes now stereotyped, embrace the fol-
lowing works, all of an approved and standard char-
acter.
Volume First—Directory of Symbolical Masonry, in-
cluding the Royal Arch, by George Oliver, D. D., 30
pages. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual; by
the same; 119 pages.
Volume Second—Symbol of Obedience, by the same; 210
pages. Spirit of Masonry, by William Hutchinson;
245 pages.
Volume Third—Illustrations of Masonry, by William
Hutchinson; 405 pages.
Volume Fourth—Antiquities of Masonry, by Oliver; 200
pages. Masonic Discourses, by Thaddeus Mason Har-
ris; 176 pages.
Volume Fifth—History of Freemasonry, from 1829 to
1841; by Oliver; 137 pages. Mirror for the Johannite
Mason, by the same; 110 pages. Star in the East, by
the same; 91 pages.
Volume Sixth—Disquisitions of Masonry, by William
Hutchinson; 210 pages. Masonic Manual, by Rev. John
Ash; 221 pages.
Volume Seventh—Reflections of a Square, by Oliver;
22 pages. Introduction to Freemasonry, Anonymous;
21 pages.
Volume Eighth—History of Initiation, by Oliver; 234
pages. History and Illustration of Freemasonry, An-
onymous; 91 pages.
Volume Ninth—Constitution Grand Lodge, England; 92
pages. Constitution Grand Lodge, Ireland, 91 pages.
Volume Tenth—Theoretical Philosophy of Masonry, by
Oliver; 205 pages. Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by
Oliver; 205 pages.
Volume Eleventh and Twelfth—The Historical Land-
marks of Masonry, by Oliver; two volumes, 426 and
430 pages.
Volume Th